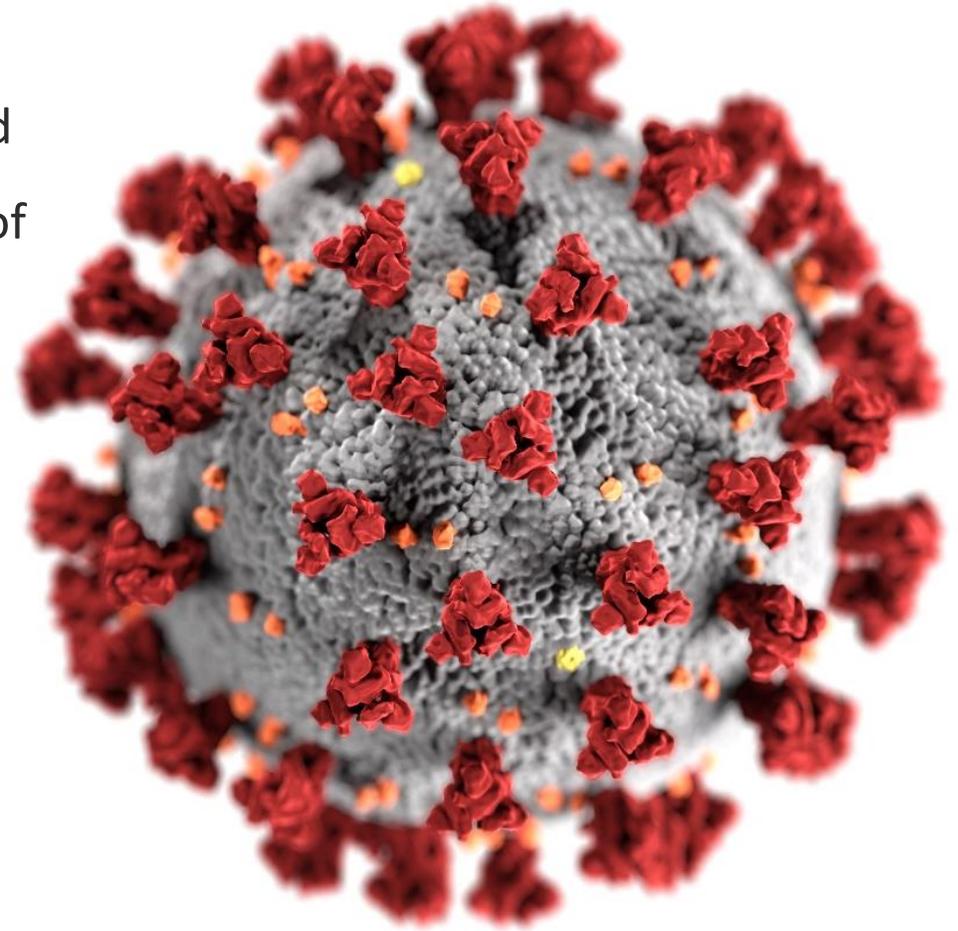


COVID-19 and Correctional Facilities

Training for Correctional and Detention Facility Workers

This training includes content from interim guidance that is based on what is currently known about the transmission and severity of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) as of **January 15, 2021**.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will update this guidance as needed and as additional information becomes available. Please check the [CDC website](https://www.cdc.gov) periodically for updated interim guidance and resources.



[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

Disclaimer and operational considerations

- CDC is a non-regulatory agency; therefore, this information is meant to assist correctional and detention facilities in making decisions rather than establishing regulatory requirements.
- Correctional and detention facilities can determine, in collaboration with state and local health officials, whether and how to implement specific management and testing strategies.
- Implementation should be guided by what is feasible, practical, and acceptable, and be tailored to the needs of each facility.
- These considerations are meant to supplement—not replace—any state, local, territorial, or tribal health and safety laws, rules, and regulations with which facilities must comply.

Note: "Correctional facilities" will be used throughout the training to refer to both correctional facilities and detention centers.

Overview

- **Section 1**
 - Background on COVID-19
- **Section 2**
 - Planning and partnerships for correctional facility services
- **Section 3**
 - Planning for correctional facilities*
- **Section 4**
 - Screening
- **Section 5**
 - Testing and cohorting strategies
- **Section 6**
 - Management of confirmed and suspected cases and close contacts
- **Section 7**
 - Cleaning and disinfection
- **Section 8**
 - Personal protective equipment (PPE) use
 - PPE stations
- **Section 9**
 - Changes to facility's layout and procedures
- **Section 10**
 - Outbreaks and contact-tracing
 - Community engagement
- **Section 11**
 - List of CDC's MMWRs on COVID-19 in correctional facilities

Section 8:

-Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Use -PPE Stations

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)



What is COVID-19 and how does it spread?

- COVID-19 is an illness caused by a virus called SARS-CoV-2.
- COVID-19 may be spread by people who are not showing symptoms.
- COVID-19 spreads very easily from person to person, most commonly spreads during close contact and can sometimes be spread by airborne transmission.
- COVID-19 spreads less commonly through contact with contaminated surfaces.
 - Respiratory droplets can land on surfaces and objects. It is possible that a person could get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or eyes.



Know the signs, symptoms, and transmission of COVID-19*



- Regardless of severity of symptoms, a person with COVID-19 can transmit the SARS-CoV-2 virus to others.
- Infected people without symptoms (asymptomatic) or before they develop symptoms (presymptomatic) can also transmit the SARS-CoV-2 virus to others.
- Not all possible symptoms included here. Consult a medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

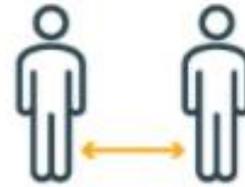
(*Other symptoms: fatigue, headache, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting)

Prevention measures

CASES ARE RISING.
ACT NOW!



WEAR A MASK



STAY 6 FEET APART



AVOID CROWDS

- Wear a mask over your nose and mouth
- Stay at least 6 feet away from others
- Avoid crowds
- Avoid poorly ventilated spaces
- Wash your hands often
- Cover coughs and sneezes
- Clean and disinfect
- Monitor your health daily

Healthcare providers caring for incarcerated/detained persons or staff should follow infection control [guidelines](#).

Cleaning and disinfecting your facility (1)

Wear disposable gloves to clean and disinfect. Additional personal protective equipment might be required based on the cleaning/disinfectant products being used and whether there is a risk of splash hazards.

Clean

- Clean visibly dirty surfaces using soap and water before disinfectant use.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces at least daily.
 - For example, tables, chairs, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, sinks.
 - Frequency of cleaning and disinfection will depend on level of use.
- Clean surfaces and objects in public places before and after each use.
- Train cleaning staff on appropriate use of cleaning and disinfection chemicals.
 - Avoid getting disinfectants on food products.
 - Use no more than the amount recommended on the label.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/disinfecting-building-facility.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/cleaning-disinfecting-decision-tool.html>

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2-covid-19>

Cleaning and disinfecting your facility (2)

Disinfect

- Recommend use of [EPA-registered disinfectant](#) on List N (use for its intended purpose).
- [Diluted household bleach solutions](#) may also be used if appropriate for the surface.
 - **Never mix household bleach with ammonia or any other cleanser.**
 - Bleach solutions will be effective for disinfection up to 24 hours.
 - Leave solution on the surface for at least 1 minute.
- Alcohol solutions with at least 60% alcohol may also be used.
 - Ensure Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer (ABHS) does not contain methanol.
- Clean according to label instructions, including for pre-cleaning steps, product dilution, contact time, and potable water rinse directions, if applicable, in order **to ensure the product is effective and does not present an undue risk to users and others.**



Using PPE in the workplace

Remember to clean duty belt, gear, and any other clothing that potentially comes into contact with confirmed or possible SARS-CoV-2 infection.



Gowns
(e.g., isolation gown)

Gloves

Eye Protection
(e.g., goggles, face
shield, safety glasses)

Mask/Respirator*

Hand
Sanitizer/Soap

* When NIOSH becomes aware of counterfeit respirators or those misrepresenting NIOSH approval on the market, they will be posted on the [Counterfeit Respirators / Misrepresentation of NIOSH-Approval webpage](#).

Brainstorm PPE use in your facility

Click [here](#) for recommended PPE in a correctional facility (see Table 1)

PPE recommended for staff and incarcerated/detained persons **depends on the level of COVID-19 transmission risk**, including contact with individuals infected with SARS-CoV-2 and/or contaminated materials.

Availability of resources will also determine PPE use for each activity.

Example Activities*	Respirator	Masks	Gown	Eye-shield	Gloves
COVID-19 testing					
Symptom screening (staff vs. incarcerated/detainees)					
Transfers					
Mealtime					
Medication distribution					
Clinic visits/Programs					
Reentry classes					
Laundry					
Recreation					

*Any infection, prevention, and control issues (e.g., PPE breaches) in the facility should be reported immediately to management and/or a safety officer

Optimizing PPE supplies

- Refer to [CDC's guidance on optimizing PPE supplies](#):
 - [Strategies for optimizing the supply of isolation gowns](#)
 - [Strategies for optimizing the supply of gloves](#)
 - [Strategies for optimizing the supply of eye protection](#)
 - [Strategies for optimizing the supply of face masks](#)
- PPE Burn Rate Calculator [is a spreadsheet-based model](#) that will help healthcare facilities plan and optimize the use of PPE for response to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Non-healthcare facilities such as correctional facilities may also find this tool useful.
 - Now available:
 - [PPE Burn Rate Calculator Tutorial](#)
 - [NIOSH PPE Tracker mobile app](#)



What is and how to use an N95 respirator?

- An N95 respirator is a tight-fitting respirator facepiece that can filter out at least 95% of airborne particles when worn properly.
- Closing all gaps, especially around the nose, and being clean-shaven are important parts of getting a proper fit.
 - Beards and mustaches can make it hard to get a proper mask fit.
- N95 respirators are ideally used in conjunction with an OSHA-compliant Respiratory Protection Program (29 CFR 1910.134) that includes medical evaluation, training and fit testing.
- For key considerations for extended use or reuse of N95 respirators due to limited supplies, follow these [NIOSH guidelines](#).

*Infographic of "[Facial hairstyles and filtering facepiece respirators](#)."

Understanding the Difference



Surgical Mask



N95 Respirator

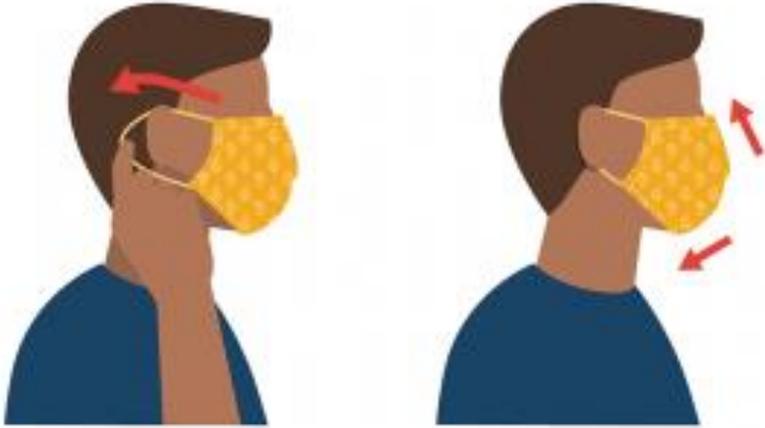
Testing and Approval	Cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Evaluated, tested, and approved by NIOSH as per the requirements in 42 CFR Part 84
Intended Use and Purpose	Fluid resistant and provides the wearer protection against large droplets, splashes, or sprays of bodily or other hazardous fluids. Protects the patient from the wearer's respiratory emissions.	Reduces wearer's exposure to particles including small particle aerosols and large droplets (only non-oil aerosols).
Face Seal Fit	Loose-fitting	Tight-fitting
Fit Testing Requirement	No	Yes
User Seal Check Requirement	No	Yes. Required each time the respirator is donned (put on)
Filtration	Does NOT provide the wearer with a reliable level of protection from inhaling smaller airborne particles and is not considered respiratory protection	Filters out at least 95% of airborne particles including large and small particles
Leakage	Leakage occurs around the edge of the mask when user inhales	When properly fitted and donned, minimal leakage occurs around edges of the respirator when user inhales
Use Limitations	Disposable. Discard after each patient encounter.	Ideally should be discarded after each patient encounter and after aerosol-generating procedures. It should also be discarded when it becomes damaged or deformed; no longer forms an effective seal to the face; becomes wet or visibly dirty; breathing becomes difficult; or if it becomes contaminated with blood, respiratory or nasal secretions, or other bodily fluids from patients.

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/hcwcontrols/recommendedguidanceextuse.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/pdfs/UnderstandDifferenceInfographic-508.pdf>

<https://blogs.cdc.gov/niosh-science-blog/2020/03/16/n95-preparedness/>

Wear your mask correctly



- Wash your hands or use hand sanitizer before putting on your mask.
- Put the mask over your nose and mouth and secure it under your chin.
- Fit the mask snugly against the sides of your face, slipping the loops over your ears or tying the strings behind your head.
- If you have to continually adjust your mask, it doesn't fit properly, and you might need to find a different mask type or brand.
- Make sure you can breathe easily.

Dos



- Wear a mask over your nose and mouth to help prevent getting and spreading COVID-19.
- Wear a mask in public settings especially when indoors and when it may be difficult for you to stay six feet apart from people who don't live with you.
- Wear a mask correctly for maximum protection.
- Wear your mask under your scarf, ski mask, or balaclava in cold weather.
- Keep a spare mask to replace one that becomes wet from moisture in your breath, snow, or rain.
- Store wet reusable masks in a plastic bag until they can be washed.

Donts



- Put the mask around your neck or up on your forehead.
- Touch the mask, and, if you do, [wash your hands](#) or use hand sanitizer

Special Considerations: Gaiters, face shields & glasses

For more details visit the CDC “How to Select, Wear, and Clean your mask” [website](#).



Wear a gaiter with two layers, or fold it to make two layers



Face shield not recommended: Evaluation of face shields is ongoing, but effectiveness is unknown at this time.



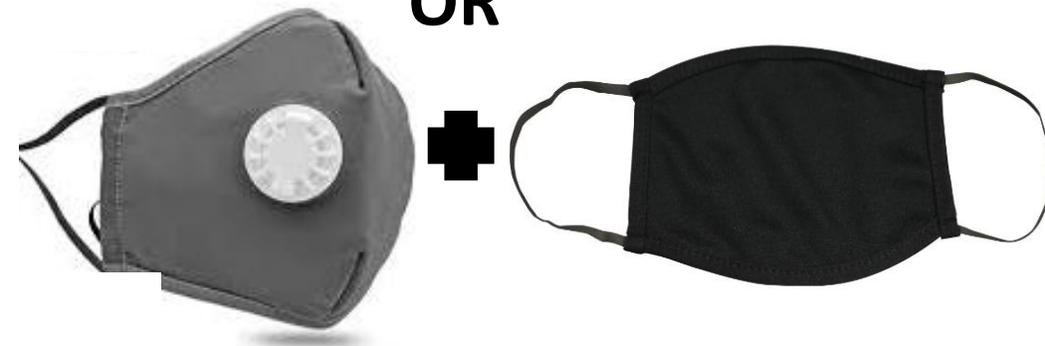
If you wear glasses, find a mask that fits closely over your nose or one that has a nose wire to limit fogging

Can a respirator with an exhalation valve be used as source control?

- Respirators with exhalation valves protect the wearer from SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, but **may not prevent** the virus spreading from the wearer to others (that is, they may not be effective for source control).
- Until data are available to describe how effective respirators with exhalation valves are in preventing the spread of SARS-CoV-2 from the wearer to others:
 - Wear a respirator without an exhalation valve when both source control and respiratory protection are required.
 - If only a respirator with an exhalation valve is available and source control is needed, cover the exhalation valve with an [electrocardiogram pad or surgical tape](#), surgical mask, procedure mask, or a cloth face covering that does not interfere with the respirator fit.



OR



Continue infection, prevention, and control strategies after receiving the COVID-19 vaccine

- [Why continue prevention strategies even after receiving the vaccine?](#)
 - Even after vaccination, it is possible that you could still carry the virus and be contagious to others.
 - There is not enough information currently available to say if or when CDC will stop recommending that people wear masks and avoid close contact with others to help prevent the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.
 - COVID-19 vaccination and following CDC's recommendations for [how to protect yourself](#) and others will offer the best protection from getting and spreading COVID-19.
- Frequently asked questions about COVID-19 vaccination in correctional and detention centers are available on the [CDC Corrections Website](#).



Donning (putting on PPE)



Doffing (taking off PPE)



What is a PPE Station?

- PPE stations can help serve as a visual reminder to employees of when to put on (don) and remove (doff) PPE.
 - PPE stations also help correctional staff to identify when areas may change from lower to higher risk of exposure.
- PPE stations may be set up directly outside spaces requiring PPE.
 - Train staff on how to use a PPE station if they must re-use PPE due to shortages.
- PPE stations will vary by COVID-19 status (e.g., areas of quarantine versus isolation), facility task, staff type (e.g., medical, correctional worker, volunteer), location, etc.
- Donning and doffing stations must be located separately from each other.



Key Considerations for Implementing PPE Stations

Functionality

- What is the purpose of this station?
- Have correctional workers been properly trained on how to use the PPE station? (e.g., donning versus doffing)

Usability

- Are correctional workers consistently and adequately using the PPE station?

Security

- Does the PPE station add to the health safety of the correctional workers without compromising physical safety?

How to Build a PPE Station

- Each station should contain easy-to-read safety instructions. For example, this [poster](#) demonstrates an example of a proper sequence for putting on (donning) and removing (doffing) PPE.
- Place separate donning and doffing PPE stations in designated locations:
 - For example, don in the control room and doff at the PPE station right outside of a “hot” (high exposure) area.
- Customize each station by placing PPE instructions based on the level of protection appropriate for the task at hand.
- Stations can be built to be mobile (e.g., place wheels on stations) and specs are up to you!
 - Specs: The size of the PPE station and what materials will be placed are up to the facility management to determine based on its functionality.



Materials for a PPE Station

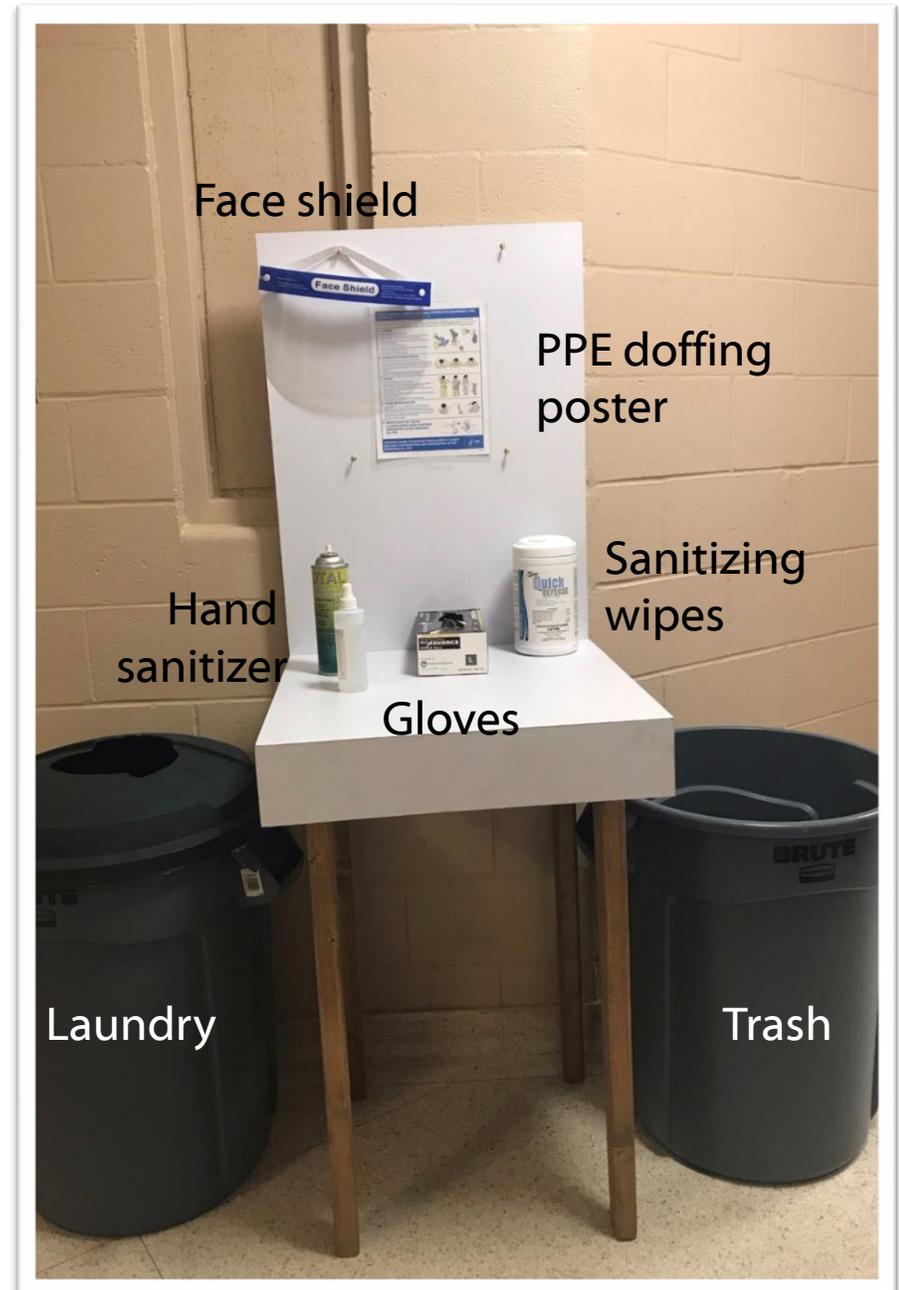
Click [here](#) for recommended PPE in a correctional facility (see Table 1)

Recommended materials*:

- PPE
 - N95 respirator/masks
 - Gloves
 - Face shields
 - Gowns
- Hand sanitizer
- Sanitizing wipes
- Bins
 - One for laundry
 - One for trash (“biohazard”)
- PPE donning /doffing instructions

Other materials to consider:

- Hooks to store PPE
- Paper towels
- Extra PPE
- Mirror (to check mask fitting)
- Wheels (to make it mobile)



* <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/correction-detention/guidance-correctional-detention.html>

Where should PPE stations be placed?

Consult with your local and state health department officials on how to set up PPE stations and plan for optimal utilization of PPE materials.



Remember: Donning and doffing stations must be located separately from each other

- Entrance/exit to main facility
- Dormitories/Units
- Control room
- Booking area
- Laundry room
- Kitchen
- Dispatch area
- Staff break rooms
- Recreational areas
- Medical clinics
- Other

Resources

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)



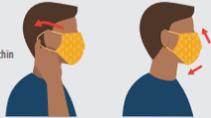
Communication

How to Safely Wear and Take Off a Mask

Accessible: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/protect-getting-sick/diy-cloth-face-coverings.html>

WEAR YOUR MASK CORRECTLY

- Wash your hands before putting on your mask
- Put it over your nose and mouth and secure it under your chin
- Try to fit it snugly against the sides of your face
- Make sure you can breathe easily
- Do not place a mask on a child younger than 2



USE A MASK TO HELP PROTECT OTHERS

- Wear a mask over your nose and mouth to help prevent getting and spreading COVID-19
- Wear a mask in public settings when around people who don't live in your household, especially when indoors and when it may be difficult for you to stay six feet apart from people who don't live with you
- Don't put the mask around your neck or up on your forehead
- Don't touch the mask, and, if you do, wash your hands or use hand sanitizer



FOLLOW EVERYDAY HEALTH HABITS

- Stay at least 6 feet away from others
- Avoid contact with people who are sick
- Avoid crowds and places with poor ventilation
- Wash your hands often



TAKE OFF YOUR MASK CAREFULLY, WHEN YOU'RE HOME

- Untie the strings behind your head or stretch the ear loops
- Handle only by the ear loops or ties
- Fold outside corners together
- Place mask in the washing machine
- Wash your hands with soap and water



Personal masks are not surgical masks or N-95 respirators, both of which should be saved for health care workers and other medical first responders.

For instructions on making a mask, see: [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)



It's a two-way street Masks protect you & me

When we all wear masks, we take care of each other



Wear masks, avoid crowds, stay 6 feet apart, and wash your hands



Take all four steps for the most protection



[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)



WASH YOUR HANDS

- 1 Wet**

- 2 Get Soap**

- 3 Scrub for at least 20 seconds**

- 4 Rinse**

- 5 Dry**


[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)



KEEP CALM AND WASH YOUR HANDS



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CS2430419

Communications Resources

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/communication/factsheets.html>

Frequently asked questions

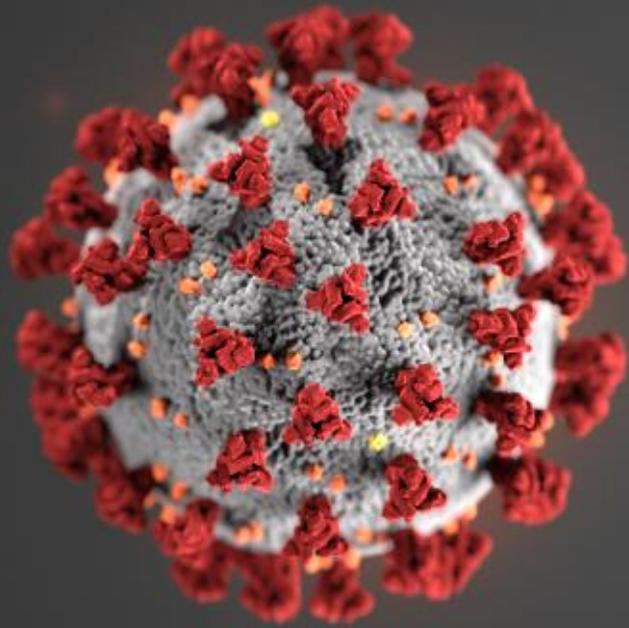


The information provided in the [FAQs website](#) does not cover all questions or issues faced by custodial settings (prisons, jails, and detention facilities). As with the full CDC guidance document, this information may need to be adapted based on individual facilities' physical space, staffing, population, operations, and other resources and conditions.

Additional assistance for correctional facilities



Facilities should contact CDC or their state, local, territorial, and/or tribal public health department if they need assistance in applying the principles or addressing topics that are not specifically covered in [the Interim Guidance on Management of Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) in Correctional and Detention Facilities.](#)



For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

